**Amendments to the Specification**

Please amend the following paragraphs:

[0004] In 1982, the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA), together with the Kodak Corporation, developed a technology for uniquely identifying film prints. This technology is commonly known as Coded Anti-piracy (CAP) coding. The code is a series of ~~faint~~ dots in the picture that are added as the print is manufactured. Approximately one out of every hundred frames contains four tiny dots that have been added to the image. Generally, 11 CAP-coded frames are required to reconstitute the serial number of the movie print. Each unique configuration of dots corresponds to a print number. The film prints are usually coded for each theatre in which a film is distributed.

[0029] Motion pictures are commonly distributed to theaters around the world for exhibition. Accordingly, in order to distribute the motion picture to many locations simultaneously, multiple production copies of the motion picture are typically produced on a suitable media. Film is presently the most common media on which motion pictures are distributed to theatres. For example, a feature length film typically consists of anywhere from five to eight reels of film. However, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention described herein for preventing piracy of motion pictures is not limited in its application to film media, but can instead be used with any media on which a motion picture can be recorded. Such media can include any of a wide variety of existing technologies including DVD, CD ROM, and magnetic disc as well as any other optical, electro-optical, magneto-optical storage formats as are now ~~know~~ known or which may become known in the future.

[0036] Fig. 2 shows an enlarged view of a single frame $106_1$ in Fig. 1, which is useful for understanding how a frame can be marked. The mark 108 that is applied to a frame can include any modification of the media that will produce a visually identifiable feature when the frame is displayed. For example, the feature can be a single dot 110, a constellation or grouping of dots 110 arranged in a particular pattern, a pattern of straight or curved lines and any combination thereof. Dots 110 can be of any particular shape including circles, ovals, ellipses, polygons, and any other regular or irregular shape. Even a mark that appears to be a random scratch can be used for this purpose, provided that the scratch is readily identifiable when the frame is displayed. According to one embodiment, the choice of mark can be without limitation, except to the extent that it can be identified at a later time. This can be a significant advantage because the marks can be formed in such a way as to be relatively difficult to identify and remove by illicit copiers. Alternatively, the mark itself can be coded in such a way as to have some further meaning.

[0048] The code number corresponding to each production copy of a motion picture can be added to the media on which the production copy is disposed. For example, according to one embodiment, a scannable barcode 109 can be burned onto the film stock using a laser 310. This can allow for convenient identification of the particular production copy without searching for the anti-piracy coding marking as described herein. The barcode can be located in the leader area of the printed reel of film. Alternatively, the barcode can be placed onto the areas outside of or between the perforations in the film. Such placement can be advantageous for preventing the barcode from becoming visible to an audience viewing an exhibition of the motion picture. The laser 310 can be controlled by control computer 314 to produce the proper barcode on each film corresponding to the anti-piracy markings that have or will be added.

**Amendments to the Drawings**

Fig. 3 has been amended to correct an error in the drawing. Specifically, the drawing has been amended to identify the bar code with reference numeral 109 instead of reference numeral 108.